

Hon. H. Clay.
S. S. State.

Western Carolinian.

Printed and Published, every week,
By PHILIP WHITE.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1827.

[VOL. VII. NO. 352.]

TERMS.

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance....but payment in arrears will be required from all subscribers at a discount, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of acquaintance guarantees the payment. No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrears are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *stamped*, or they may not be attended to.

THE GOLD MINES.

During the late session of the General Assembly of this state, Gen. M'Kay, from Bladen county, introduced a resolution into the senate, instructing the committee of finance to inquire into the expediency of securing to the state one-half the gold and silver ore found within its territory; before the adjournment, the committee, which Gen. Stokes, of Wilkes county, was the chairman, made the following report:

The committee of Finance, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate, instructing them to "enquire into the expediency of securing to the State, the benefit of the Gold and Silver Ore, referred to the King of Great Britain and to the Lords proprietors of Carolina in the several charters and grants made prior to the year 1776." Report. That in the fifth section of the Declaration of Rights, which is appended to, and made part of the Constitution of this State, it is declared "that the property of the soil in a free government is one of the essential rights of the collective body of the people." And that "therefore all the territories, seas, waters and harbours, with their appurtenances, within the limits of this State, are the right and property of the people of this State, to be held by them in sovereignty: Provided that nothing herein contained shall affect the titles or possessions of individuals holding or claiming under the laws heretofore made by the late King George the III or his predecessors, or the late Lords Proprietors, or any of them."

The committee further report, that by the charter of King Charles the 2d, made the year 1667, to certain Lords Proprietors of Carolina, a reservation is made "one fourth part of all Gold and Silver, which within the limits granted, shall from time to time happen to be found."

This reservation appears to be made for the benefit of the crown, the lands used in the charter, being "to us, heirs and successors." In the year 1744, the heirs of all the lords Proprietors, except Lord Granville, surrendered their lands in Carolina to the crown, and relinquished all their rights and claims to the territory granted by the said Charter of King Charles the 2d. And in the same year, 1744, King George the 2d granted to the Lord Granville one eighth part of the territory formerly granted to the said Proprietors. In this grant to Lord Granville, "one fourth part of all Gold and Silver Ore," is also reserved to the crown, the words used being these, reserving and paying to his said Majesties heirs and successors."

The committee further report, that at the surrender of the other Proprietors and the confirmation of the grant to Lord Granville, a considerable portion of lands lying south of Granville's line, granted to individuals in the usual form of King's patents to settlers, "the one half of all Gold and Silver Mines except the one fourth of all the Gold and Silver Ore" is reserved "to the King's excellent Majesty: and one moiety of the remaining three fourths of such Gold and Silver Mines is reserved to Lord Granville and his heirs." The committee has exhibited a true statement of the reservations contained in the respective charters and grants; the conditions upon which the owners in this State held the same under the crown, and under Lord Granville. The committee consider that the reservations made in behalf of the crown as a part of the regalia of the monarchy, and made for the benefit of the people of Great Britain; and that all such rights of crown or reservations to Lord Granville are incompatible with the nature and customs of a republican government, became void as soon as the former rights of the King or of the Lords Proprietors became vested in the people of the State in their sovereign capacity. The State has invariably granted the land to its citizens, without any such reservations, indicating thereby that no such special rights to minerals or metals, imbedded in the soil, claimed by the State as a separate and distinct property from the soil itself. The committee, acting under these impressions, deem it inexpedient to recommend the passing of a law to secure the State the benefit of the reservation,

of the Gold and Silver Ore, as contemplated by the resolution referred to their consideration; and do recommend that the same be rejected.

Submitted, M. STOKES, Chairman.

CHEROKEE LANDS.

During the late session of the legislature of this state, a joint select committee was appointed to memorialize Congress on the subject of extinguishing the Indian title to all lands in this state. Judge Poerner, from Fayetteville, was chairman of the committee; who reported the following memorial, which was adopted by the legislature.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled.

The memorial of the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina respectfully represents: That at the close of the Revolutionary War, the territory comprising the sovereign and independent State of North-Carolina, was bounded on the east by the Atlantic, and on the west by the Pacific ocean; on the north, by a line, beginning on the sea shore, in the southern boundary of Virginia, in 36° 30' north latitude, and thence west to the Pacific ocean; and on the south by a line, beginning on the sea side, at a cedar stake, at or near the mouth of Little River; thence a north-west course through the "boundary house," which stands in 29° 56' to 33° north latitude, and thence west to the Pacific ocean.

The United States, acknowledging the rights of North-Carolina, and yielding to her just claims, attempted, by the treaties of 1817 and 1819 with the Cherokee Tribe of Indians, to extinguish their title to all the lands within the limits of this State. This attempt proved abortive, by mistake in describing the territory intended to be surrendered by the Indians. The language of the treaties leaves little doubt of the intention of the contracting parties, to extinguish the Indian title to all the lands within this State; but the application of a technical rule produces the difficulty. The treaties stipulate, that the Cherokees shall surrender all their lands lying within the limits of North-Carolina; and then unfortunately set forth the supposed metes and bounds of the territory intended to be surrendered. In these metes and bounds there is a great mistake. The former is called a general, the latter a particular description; and it is said, his particular controls and restrains the general description. The lands in the occupancy of the Cherokees, not embraced by these metes and bounds, and within the limits of North-Carolina, are of great extent and value. This tract of country, from the most accurate information now to be obtained, includes more than one million acres of land; and is estimated to be worth four hundred thousand dollars; and is occupied by about three thousand Indians. The extinguishment of the Indian title to this district of country, and the removal of this unfortunate race beyond the Mississippi, is of momentous importance to the interests of this state. The fertility of the soil, the extent and value of territory, are sufficient inducements to urge the extinguishment of the Indian title, especially as (we think) we have just claims on the general government. These are not the only inducements; the red men are not within the pale of civilization, they are not under the restraints of morality, nor the influence of religion; and they are always disagreeable and dangerous neighbors to a civilized people. The proximity of those red men to our white population, subjects the latter to depredations and annoyances, and is a source of perpetual and mutual irritation. It is believed, this unfortunate race of beings might easily be induced to exchange their lands in this State, for territory beyond the Mississippi, whether so many of their brethren have already gone. It is unnecessary to recite facts or urge arguments, to prove that such removal will be beneficial not only to the citizens of this State, but the Indians themselves. Aware of the liberal policy which has been pursued by the general government on subjects of this character, it will be sufficient to invite, respectfully, the attention of Congress to this memorial.

Before the ratification of these treaties, North-Carolina had the right of sovereignty and soil of all the land within her limits; the Indians enjoying a mere right of temporary occupancy. By these treaties, a large tract of land was secured to the heads of the Indian families for life, with remainder in fee to their respective children; and this was a part of the consideration given by the United States to these Indians, for abandoning the occupancy of the land then surrendered. It was believed at that time by the statesmen of North Carolina, that the U. States could not legally deprive this State of the right of sovereignty and soil of the territory thus attempted to be secured to the Indians; but they were unwilling to array opposition against the acts of the general government. With these feelings, North Carolina not only acquiesced in the terms of the treaties, but ratified their provisions by legislative acts. Policy soon suggested to North Carolina the propriety of purchasing from the Indians the lands thus secured to them. The peace and tranquility of the State were made such a measure

all right and title of the Indians to lands within the limits of North-Carolina, should be extinguished by the United States, as has been done by Georgia. North-Carolina, acknowledging the parental care of the General Government, generously confiding in her sense of justice, and believing that good policy would dictate the extinguishment of the Indian title, did not demand such stipulations, which (if required) would have been very inadequate consideration for the territory conveyed, and the sovereignty granted. It is believed that the portion to which North Carolina was entitled, by the act of cession, of the residue of land in the State of Tennessee, after the location of all the military claims, would have been ample sufficient for the extinguishment of the Indian title to lands within the limits of North-Carolina; but the United States have appropriated this residue, exclusively, to the use of the State of Tennessee.

To the Hon. John Floyd:

Sir: The Committee of Investigation,

over which you preside, having announced to me, as the friend of Mr. Calhoun, that: they have closed the examination of all the witnesses, they deem it necessary or proper to summon before them: I should be equally insensible to the claims of private friendship, and the obligations of public duty, were I not to enter my solemn protest against the extraordinary course, and not less extraordinary conclusion of a proceeding, singularly destitute of almost every attribute of a legal investigation. Even if it should be considered that this Committee was instituted not for the exclusive purpose of sitting in judgment on the specific charge submitted to their examination, but for the additional purpose of exercising, to a certain extent, the functions of an inquisitorial commission; I cannot conceive that there would be any thing in the character of such a commission, that would authorise it to depart from the fundamental principles of judicial investigation and the established rules of judicial evidence; and after wandering at large, through the perplexing mazes of suspicion and conjecture, guided only by the bewildering lights of incompetent and inadmissible testimony, to select the precise point where suspicion ends and legal evidence begins, as the conclusion of their inquiries. But confidently believing that it was the intention of the House that this committee should assume the solemn character of a judicial tribunal, and that the facts and opinions which they may report to the House, will be consequently regarded by the public, as having the stamp of judicial authority. I feel impelled, by a profound sense of the duty which I owe to Mr. Calhoun, to the country, and even to the committee themselves, to state, briefly and distinctly, my objections to the course pursued, before it shall be too late to correct or palliate its injustice.—And in the very outset of my remarks, I cannot but advert to the fact, as strikingly illustrative of the anomalous character of this proceeding, that with the exception of the solitary question as to the fact of Mr. Calhoun's participation, which every witness has promptly and unequivocally answered in the negative, there is not one title of all the incumbering mass of documentary and oral testimony which has occupied the incessant labors of the committee for more than twenty days, that has the slightest pretension to the character of legal evidence, whether we regard it as applicable to the present accusation, or to any other accusation, against the private integrity or official purity of Mr. Calhoun. In order to demonstrate this proposition, I beg leave to present for the reconsideration of the committee, a descriptive and analytical review of the recorded testimony."

Mr. McDuffie then complains that the first three or four days of the inquiry were devoted to "the examination of witnesses professedly produced for the purpose of exculpating the present Secretary of War from the imputation of having any agency, either in bringing forward the charge of peculation against Mr. Calhoun, or in the infamous publication of the equally infamous letter of the yet more infamous instrument of this dark and nefarious conspiracy. This course (he says) indicated a more anxious desire to exonerate one against whom no imputation had been made, than to administer speedy justice to the second officer of the government, when actually on his trial upon a charge of official delinquency, calculated, if true, to stamp his reputation with indelible infamy."

He then comments upon the importance of a strict application of the rules

of evidence, and complains that in this case they have been entirely disregarded by the admission of hearsay evidence and the mutilated correspondence between Mix and Vandeverter. He then explains why he did not, during the inquiry, object to the admission of all this improper and irrelevant testimony. The motives are as honorable to himself as to Mr. Calhoun:

Having shown (says he) that the entire mass of the testimony produced is legally inadmissible on the trial of any issue which can be made up on Mr. Calhoun's official conduct or moral integrity, it is due to the Committee, that I should explain my reasons for not objecting to it as it occurred in the progress of the investigation.

Convinced of the absolute falsity of the charges presented, and of the entire purity of Mr. Calhoun's character in all the relations, public or private, in which it can be contemplated, I determined, from the beginning, that I would interpose no objection to any inquiry which the Committee might think proper to institute, nor to any description of evidence by which they might think proper to pursue it. Any attempt on my part to restrain the latitude of the investigation, or to prevent the adduction even of improper evidence, would have been construed by the majority into an attempt to screen Mr. Calhoun, behind technical forms, from a full and free investigation. And as I was satisfied that the more severe the ordeal, the more conclusive would be the evidence of the fidelity and zeal of his official conduct, I was the more willing that the investigation should assume any from which the Committee might choose to give it, and be prosecuted by any sort of evidence which they might think proper to admit, upon their own responsibility.

But although I had a right, as the personal friend of Mr. Calhoun, to abstain from any interference with the course of the Committee, I have no right, considering the relation in which he stands, and in which I stand, to the public, to sanction, by my acquiescence, a species of unlicensed inquisition, unknown to the jurisprudence of any free country, and which would furnish a precedent utterly subversive of the only effectual safeguards of the reputation of public men in periods of great political excitement.

Mr. McDuffie then remarks upon the improved organization of the War Department under Mr. Calhoun; complains of injustice done him by evidence received by the committee, and requests that several other witnesses be summoned. The letter concludes as follows:

"Finally: I cannot but express my sincere regret at the extraordinary delay which has characterized this proceeding, and at the great injustice and injury which have unavoidably resulted to Mr. Calhoun from that circumstance alone. It is now more than four weeks since this Committee was charged to inquire whether the Vice President of the United States had been guilty of the infamous offence of participating, while Secretary of War, in the profits of a contract made with an individual, by the Department over which he presided. The atrocious character of the charge, and the high station of the individual implicated, naturally excited in every portion of the Union the most lively interest in the proceedings of the committee; and the People of the United States, at a loss to account for the delay upon any other supposition than that some evidence of guilt had been exhibited, have been looking day after day, and week after week, with the most intense anxiety, for the result of an investigation involving not only the honest name of a public servant, who has been for fifteen years honorably and eminently identified with the political history of the country, but involving, also, in no small degree, the reputation of that country—whose rights and whose honor he has so largely contributed to defend, whose character he has so largely contributed to elevate, and whose institutions he has so successfully labored to establish and mature. If from the high honor and unsuspected purity which have characterized every action of his life, all who know him, whether friends or enemies, have looked with equal confidence to his entire acquittal of the charge presented, it can scarcely be doubted that a large portion of the People of the United States, who do not know him, must have regarded the unexpected procrastination of the inquiry, as a circumstance inexplicable, if not suspicious. And, while I am under the necessity, from the course pursued by the committee, of still farther protracting the investigation, I shall use every effort, in which I earnestly solicit their co-operation, to bring this long labor to a speedy termination. I have the honor to be, with very great respect, your obedient servant,

GEO. McDUFFIE.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

From the National Journal.

Feb. 12.—In the House, Mr. Long, from the committee on military affairs, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Joseph Wheaton, which was laid on the table.

Feb. 16.—In the House, the sum of \$9,000, (incorporated in the general appropriation bill,) for Mr. Poinsett's outfit, as minister to the Congress at Tacubaya, in place of Mr. Anderson, dec'd., was struck out, by a vote of 117 to 46, and \$4,500 inserted as an allowance sufficient in the opinion of the house.

Monday, Feb. 19.—In the Senate, on Saturday, the bill authorizing a subscription of stocks, on the part of United States in the Columbus and Sandusky Turnpike Company, was considered, and, as amended, ordered to a third reading. The bill to establish certain post offices and post roads, was read the third time and passed. The bill for the gradual improvement of the Navy of the United States was read the third time and passed; Ayes 28—Noses 18.

In the House of Representatives on Saturday, the Military Appropriation Bill was again taken up in Committee of the Whole on the State of Union, when the clause moved by Mr. Vance as an amendment making an appropriation for the Georgia Militia Claims, was agreed to. Some reductions were made in the army contingencies, and the appropriation for subsistence. The resolution offered by Mr. Saunders was again discussed by Mr. F. Johnson, who had not concluded his remarks, when the discussion was arrested by the Speaker.

Tuesday, Feb. 20.—In the Senate, yesterday, the Woollens bill was taken up. Mr. Benton moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Manufactures, with instructions to amend it so as to make the duty on raw wool equal to the highest duty imposed on woollen cloth. This motion was discussed and rejected, ayes 22—noses 24. Mr. Benton moved to recommit the bill with instructions to amend it so as to prohibit the importation of foreign wool, after the last of January, 1828, low, ayes 22, noses 23. Mr. Reed moved to recommit the bill for an inquiry and report whether the duties imposed be prohibitory; lost, ayes 22, noses 23. Other motions were made and rejected, when the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. F. Johnson resumed his observations on the resolution of Mr. Saunders, and had not concluded when the Speaker arrested the discussion. The House took a recess from 5 o'clock until 7. In the evening the House took up the bills establishing sundry post roads, and regulating the post office department, which were passed through committee, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day.

Wednesday, Feb. 21.—In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. F. Johnson continued his remarks on the resolution of Mr. Saunders, but had not concluded when the discussion was again arrested by the Speaker.

Thursday, Feb. 22.—In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to amend the act regulating the Post Office Department, was read twice, and referred. The House of Representatives yesterday passed the bill establishing sundry post roads, and the bill making appropriation for the military service of the United States.

Mr. F. Johnson finished his observations in opposition to the resolution offered by Mr. Saunders, and Mr. House obtained the floor for to-day, to speak a reply.

Friday, Feb. 23.—The senate was engaged the whole of Yesterday in discussion on the bill to regulate the commercial intercourse between the U. S. and the colonies of Great Britain.

In the House, yesterday, Mr. Houston, of Tennessee, took the floor and occupied it until arrested by the expiration of the time allowed.

An engrossed bill for the support of the Navy of the United States for 1827 was read a third time, and passed.

Saturday, Feb. 24.—In the Senate yesterday, the consideration of the Bill for regulating the intercourse between the United States and the British Colonies was resumed. Mr. Holmes offered an amendment, the effect of which is to interdict the inland trade with Canada, which, after much discussion, was agreed to.—Ayes 32.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the discussion on the resolution of Mr. Saunders was superseded by a discussion which took place on the Report of the Select Committee, applying to arrange the business to be done during the present session; and this discussion remained unfinished, having been arrested by the Speaker, in consequence of the expiration of the hour.

A resolution was agreed to, on motion of Mr. Peter, referring it to the Committee on the Library, to consider the expediency of purchasing the Medals belonging to General Washington, which had been advertised for public sale.

A man of middle age was frozen to death in Vermont, on the 19th ult. February 20, 1827. He was a bachelor! //

Mail Stage,

Between LINCOLNTON and SALISBURY.

Tailoring Business.
SILAS TEMPLETON, grateful for the liberal patronage he has received from a general public, respectfully informs them, that, having all contingencies, he has permanently located his business in the shop recently occupied by Revell and Templeton, on Main street, in the town of Salisbury. He has just received the latest FASHIONS from Philadelphia, and will continue regularly to receive them at stated periods; which will enable him to accommodate gentlemen with dress Coats, Pantaloons, Fests, &c. made after the newest and most approved styles in vogue at the north, and on more reasonable terms than such clothes have heretofore been made in Salisbury. He will warrant his work to be substantially and elegantly made; and, what is equally important with most persons, it shall fit well before he will require pay. Country cloth will be made up on the very lowest terms that any regular tailor can make a saving business in doing it for. The greatest possible pains will be taken that no one shall be disappointed in the work they wish to get done at his shop, either as to the fitness of their garments, durability of workmanship, or promptness of execution. All those, then, wishing any description of Tailoring done, may reasonably be asked to

Come and try me; I'll take the garment back.
Salisbury, Feb. 5, 1827. 48

N. B. One or two Boys, from 12 to 15 years of age, who can come well recommended, will be taken as apprentices to the above business.

SILAS TEMPLETON.

REMOVAL.

EBENEZER DICKSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public, that he has removed his *Boot and Shoe Manufactury*, from the building he lately occupied, to one a few doors south, on the same street, for some time past occupied as a watchmaker's and silversmith's shop, nearly opposite the Bank; where he will still continue to make and mend every description of

ROOTS and SHOES.
He employs the best workmen, uses the best leather, and charges the lowest prices, of any good shoemaker in this part of the country; and if after all this, he fails in pleasing those who favor him with their work, the fault cannot lie in him.—He thinks. The quality of his materials, the skill of his workmen, and the promptitude with which he executes all orders in his line, offer advantages to those wishing *boots* and *shoes*, greater perhaps than the town of Salisbury ever before enjoyed. Then

Let those buy now who never bought before;
Let those who always bought now buy the more.
Salisbury, Jan. 29, 1827. 47f

Frederick T. Christman,

GRATEFUL for past favors, and hoping for a continuance of confidence in his friends and customers in his line of business, offers for sale, at the following reduced prices, the work manufactured by him.

Double Harness for Carriages, (plated)

from \$120
Gig Harness, plated, from 25 to 30

Mail-Stage Harness, best quality, 35

Carrall do. Jappan'd mounting, 15 to 18

Braces for Carriages, per foot, 50 cents to 62

Men's Riding Saddles, from 10 to 25

Ladies' do. 12 to 35

Bridles, Valences, Saddle-Bags, &c. made of best materials and workmanship, with punctuality and despatch; and all orders attended to, from any section of the country.

Salem, N. C. Dec. 18, 1826. 42f

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE concern of Conner and Wilson having been dissolved, the Factorage and Commission in Charleston will hereafter be continued in the name and for the individual account of the subscriber, who now respectfully tenders to the public his services for the transaction of business in his line.

In Cheraw, every facility in receiving and forwarding Cotton to my address, will be afforded by my former partner, Mr. Wilson, who will represent my interest in that place. The subscriber hopes, by his industry, punctuality, and attention to business, to merit a continuance of public patronage. HENRY W. CONNER.

Charleston, Nov. 1, 1826. 3m52

Having withdrawn from the concern of Conner and Wilson, in Charleston, the subscriber respectfully recommends his former partner, H. W. Conner, to his friends, for a continuance of their patronage in his favor.

Nov. 1st, 1836. W. M. J. WILSON.

The celebrated American Jack Don Pizarro,

THE property of Maj. Junius Sneed, will stand at the subscriber's stable, in Irredell county, 4 miles north of Centre Meeting House, 8 miles from Beattie's Ford, and 14 miles from Statesville, on the Wilkesboro' and Charlotte road, the ensuing season, commencing the 1st of March. Any one in this section of country, wishing to raise Mules from the best Jack in the state, will now have an opportunity of doing so, by putting their mares to Don Pizarro, as he is confessedly the best animal of the kind in North Carolina. Handbills will soon be issued, stating terms, &c.

JOSEPH BYERS, Jr.

Feb. 23, 1827. 48

Taken up and Committed

TO the jail of Cabarrus county, N. C. on the 3d of February, 1827, a negro man, who says his name is Abraham, 24 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, says he left his master about a week since, in Anson county, N. C. and says his name is Samuel Eison. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

W. M. O. MAHAN, Jailer.

Concord, N. C. Feb. 9, 1827. 3152

Taken up and Committed

TO the jail of Rowan county, N. C. on the 16th of August, 1826, a negro man, who says his name is JACK, 22 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, says he left his master about 6 weeks since, in the state of Georgia; was bought by one Johnson, last spring, of Matthew Williamson, at Charlotte Court-House, Virginia. The owner is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

FIELDING SLATER, Jailer.

Salisbury, N. C. Aug. 17, 1826. 24

THE LEGISLATURE.

The following extract from the proceedings of the House of Commons, during the last days of the session, will give the reader some idea how the great mass of business before them was disposed of before the adjournment. A summary of the proceedings in the Senate, during the last days of the session, was given in our last week's paper.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Feb. 1.—Mr. Poor presented the petition of Thomas L. M'Intyre, praying to be divorced from his wife.

Mr. Porter, for the committee to whom was referred the bill to establish a Political College in this State, reported the bill without amendment; and, on motion, the report and bill were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Newland presented a bill further to prescribe the duty of the Public Printer. Proposing that a copy of his journals shall be sent to every Captain's Company. Which was indefinitely postponed.

The bill concerning Executors, Administrators and Guardians, was rejected on its second reading. The bill reserving certain lands for the benefit of Roswell King, of Montgomery, was postponed indefinitely.

Friday, Feb. 2.—Mr. Settle from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the petitions of John Hoke and others of Lincoln, and William Dowling, of Surry, praying for Gates to be erected on roads, reported unfavorably, recommending the rejection of the prayer of the petitioners; which was concurred with.

Mr. Jones of Warren, from the Judiciary committee, to whom was referred the bill to alter an act passed in 1741, for restraining the taking of excessive usury, reported, that if there ever has been a period of time when the Legislature could, with safety to the public, alter or repeal the provisions of the act of 1741 commonly called the Statute of Usury, the present is not that period. The committee therefore recommend the rejection of the bill. The report was concurred with, and the bill indefinitely postponed.

The following bills were indefinitely postponed on their second reading, viz. The bill to requite defendants, before they are put upon their trial, to except to such matters in indictments, as might, after conviction, be assigned as reasons in arrest of judgment; the bill to appoint commissioners to lay out a Road from Charlotte to Morgan; and

The bill to prescribe the mode of legitimating bastard children, and to alter their names, was rejected on its third reading—77 to 34.

Saturday, Feb. 3.—The bill to repeal the act of 1820, entitled "An act directing the County Court to pay fees to certain officers therein named in certain cases," so far as respects the county of Wilkes, was indefinitely postponed.

Monday, Feb. 5.—The report of the committee on the Judiciary, recommending the rejection of the bill to change the form of proceedings in actions of ejectment, which had been laid on the table, was taken up and concurred in, and the bill rejected.

The bill to appoint a commissioner to collect statistical information relative to this State, and to prescribe the duties of said commissioner, was read the second time, and, on motion of Mr. Bonn, postponed indefinitely.

The engrossed bill to compel children, who are of sufficient ability, to maintain their poor parents, was rejected on its first reading.

Tuesday, Feb. 6.—The engrossed bill to amend the laws respecting the sale of lands and negroes by Sheriffs and other officers, was postponed indefinitely on its second reading.

Mr. Bain, from the committee of Divorce and Alimony, reported unfavorably to the petition of Thomas L. M'Entire, praying to be divorced from his wife.

Mr. Jones, of Warren, from the Judiciary committee, to whom was referred the bill for the better distribution of the estates of intestates; the bill limiting the time within which actions shall be brought against guardians, executors and administrators; the bill to prevent prosecuting officers, in behalf of the State, from marking the Governor as prosecutor in certain cases; the bill concerning the Attorney and Solicitor General and Solicitors; the bill for the further relief of honest debtors; and the bill to amend the act of 1741, for building and maintaining of court houses, prisons and stocks, made a report, recommending the rejection of said bills. Concurred in.

Thursday, Jan. 8.—Mr. Jones, of Warren, from the Judiciary committee, to whom was referred the resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of amending the law relating to constables, so as to ensure the more speedy collection and payment of debts placed in their hands, reported against the expediency of such amendment. Concurred in.

Thursday, Jan. 8.—Mr. Jones, of Warren, from the Judiciary committee, to whom was referred the resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of amending the law relating to constables, so as to ensure the more speedy collection and payment of debts placed in their hands, reported against the expediency of such amendment. Concurred in.

The following bills were indefinitely postponed: The bill to amend the act of 1818, concerning the Supreme Court; the bill to amend the act of 1822, to provide a revenue for the payment of the civil list and contingent expenses of govern-

ment; the bill for revising and digesting the public statute laws of this State;

the bill to limit the County Courts in making allowances to their county officers, the bill to provide for the improvement of the public road from Wilkesborough to Grayson Court House, in Virginia; and the bill to amend the Emancipation law.

Saturday, Jan. 10.—The bill limiting the time within which deeds of trust and mortgages shall be registered, and to provide for giving publicity to the same, was indefinitely postponed on its second reading.

GENERAL JACKSON.

The states friendly to the election of General Andrew Jackson are right in supposing that the indications of New-York promise an auspicious result. Things are daily shaping its course in that direction, not in a sudden, hasty manner, calculated to produce reaction, but with deliberation and steadiness of purpose. There are few who took an active part in the election of Mr. Crawford who are not now equally zealous in favour of General Jackson. The prominent friends of Mr. Clinton are equally decided on this point; and if the canvass is conducted with moderation and firmness, with union and good feeling, the entire vote of New-York may be calculated on for the General. Noah.

The fate of Morgan, who, it will be recollecting was forcibly carried off last summer, as is said by free masons, for having published a book exposing their secrets, appears to assume daily a deeper degree of interest. According to the papers from the interior, a convention composed of gentlemen from various towns, was recently held at Lewiston, to discover, if possible, his fate. The Buffalo Patriot states that sufficient evidence was collected to satisfy the convention that after Morgan had been kept a few days at Fort Niagara, he was deliberately put to death at that place.

This would indeed be a most ferocious consummation to an outrage, so daring in all its characteristics as this has been. We are unwilling, as yet, to suppose it can be so; but if it be, we hope there will be no effort left untried to bring the murderers to justice.

New York American.

New Publications.—The Rev. Colin M'Iver, of this town, proposes publishing two new periodical works, each to appear monthly: the one under the title of "*The Evangelical Museum*," containing essays on various topics of Theology, Biographical Sketches, remarks Ecclesiastical History, reviews of new Theological publications, Religious Intelligence, obituaries of distinguished Christians, &c. and the other, under that of "*The Virginia and North Carolina Presbyterian Preacher*," consisting of sermons, selected from the manuscripts of ministers of the Presbyterian Church, residing in Virginia and North Carolina.

Mr. M'Iver is already advantageously known to the public as the Editor of the "*Southern Preacher*" and other works, in which he has displayed much research, industry and talent. From his habits of application, his learning and general acquaintance with the subjects to be embraced in his proposed publications, we think his editorial labours will be useful and acceptable to the public. *N. C. Journal.*

At the Circuit Court of Ithaca, N. Y. Eliza Barker recovered 1000 dollars of Mr. Anderson for a breach of marriage promise. As Anderson had little property, the Judge remarked, that circumstance should not shield him, and that a portion of his future life and labour should be mortgaged to compensate for the injury he had done. He was imprisoned, we suppose.

A person at Lockport,

Salisbury:

MARCH 6, 1827.

REMOVAL.

The Office of the *Western Carolinian* is MOVED from the building which it formerly occupied East of the Court-House, to one in the same street South of the Court-House, immediately opposite the Bank; where those who may have business with the establishment, will please hereafter to apply. t33

We are obliged to use paper this week, of an inferior quality, and diminutive size, to that on which the *Carolinian* is usually printed. We expect shortly to get a new supply, of as good quality as we have heretofore used.

The Supreme Court of this state adjourned Wednesday, the 21st ult. A list of the cases determined during the term, shall be given our next. The Register of last Tuesday, did not give them, for want of room.

Messrs. Gales and Seaton, Editors of the *National Intelligencer*, were, on the 20th ult. elected Printers to the House of Representatives of U. S. for the next two years. Mr. Force, Editor of the *National Journal*, declined standing as a candidate; there were 192 members in the house, of whom 134 voted for Gales and Seaton, the others being divided among five different persons.

Money Market.—In New York, Feb. 20, N. Carolina Bank Bills, \$3 to 4 per cent. discount; South-Carolina do. 1½; Georgia do. 2½; and Virginia, 1½.

Gen. John Cocke, representative in Congress from Tennessee, has announced in a circular to his constituents, his determination to withdraw from public business, to which he is admonished by the infirmities of age. He will not, therefore, be a candidate for re-election to the station he now fills.

We learn from the *Knoxville Enquirer*, that a complimentary dinner was given in his place to Col. John Williams, Charge d'Affaires to Guatemala, (who is now on a visit to his family) on the 8th ult. A pretty numerous company partook of the entertainment; and many toasts were drank, intermingled with much good cheer. At our last accounts from Washington, Col. Williams was in that city.

Capt. James Burlison, of Hardeman county, West Tennessee, raised 12½ bushels of good corn on one acre, during the past season. His whole crop averaged more than 60 bushels per acre.

Planing Machine.—The editor of the Hillsborough Recorder has been shown a *Planing Machine*, invented by Mr. H. Allen, of Randolph County; the construction of which is simple, and promises to be of great utility in dressing plank for various uses.

Mr. Billups, who was lately deprived of his seat in the Virginia legislature for being a member of the people of Mathews county, having abandoned preaching; and the house of delegates have again returned Mr. Billups to the people of Mathews, by a vote of 162 to 5,—thus virtually giving to the Rev. politician, that he cannot (as is said) Dean Swift whilom used to do) lay down and take up his holy office, at pleasure.

The last Greensboro' (N. C.) Patriot, mentions that a Mr. Benjamin Overman, of that town, has invented an improvement in the [referring, no doubt, to Moses Mendenhall's] *Hand Grist Mill*. "The stones of this [improved] mill run in counter directions, thereby reducing the friction, and [of course] accelerating the motion." These *Hand Grist Mills* must be an important acquisition to those sections of country where there are few water mills, and many of those, from the scarceness of the water by which they are driven, not able to do grinding all seasons. We have remarked, that, within a year or two past, more useful inventions and improvements in mechanics, and in agricultural economy, have emanated from Guilford county, than from the whole state beside; and we are ready to concede, what is claimed for them, that the inhabitants are, in the main, ingenious, industrious, and thrifty people.

Col. Clendinen, of Yorkville, S. C. has undertaken the cultivation of the VINE, and the making of wine. He is preparing a vineyard, and has obtained a variety of cuttings for planting. Should this enterprise succeed well, (and there appears a fair prospect of it) it is anticipated that, at no distant period, cotton will cease to be the greatest staple product of this section of country, as it will, in a measure, be superseded by the cultivation of the vine,—the latter yielding a more certain profit, for the labor bestowed, than the former. Such are the fluctuations in the price of cotton, that its cultivation often proves an unprofitable, and not infrequently a ruinous business; while the product of the vine, (wine and brandy) like most other things which minister to our *affections*, rather contribute to our *necessities*, finds not only a ready market, but maintains a steadiness in price which but few other productions of the soil are found to do.

A violent storm of rain and hail, was experienced in this section of country on Saturday, the 24th ult. Such was the fury of the wind, that considerable damage was done in the demolition of fences, uprooting of trees, &c., and, in some instances, old buildings were materially injured. With this exception, the season has been uncommonly favorable with us since the first of February: the spring promises to be a propitious one to the agriculturist.

FEMALE INGENUITY.

We were, a few days since, shown a "garment without a seam"—it was a cotton shirt, woven complete in all its parts, with a well-formed double collar, regular gathering about the neck and wristbands, button-holes woven in the bosom and wristbands, with an appearance of gussets under the arms, straps on the shoulders, &c.; and, in fine, as complete, in all its parts, as the best made shirts,—with not a single seam in it!

The only parts about it that are not woven, are the buttons, which are made of linen thread, but are woven to the garment. This specimen is the production of Miss Eliza Sturill, who resides on the Lincoln side of the Catawba, above Beattie's Ford. It is the second or third she has woven; and we understand she has it in view to attempt the weaving of some other garment.

So much enterprise and ingenuity in a young female, in these days of coquetry and dandyism, ought not to go unnoticed and unrewarded. We would, therefore, most respectfully recommend this young lady to the notice of the Agricultural societies of Rowan, Iredell, and Lincoln counties; and, with all deference for their better judgment in such matters, would suggest whether it would not come within the scope of their objects, (one of which, we believe, is the encouragement of domestic industry) to offer, among their various premiums, one for the *best wrought garment without a seam*.

Considerable excitement has been raised among the Virginia politicians, by the discovery that Gov. Tyler, lately elected U. S. senator in room of Mr. Randolph, wrote a letter to Mr. Clay immediately after the election of President by the House of Representatives, approbating the course Mr. C. pursued, and the vote he gave, on that occasion; from whence it is inferred, that Gov. T. is a political friend, and will go all lengths in support of the measures, of the administration of Messrs. Adams and Clay. Gov. T. has acknowledged that he did write such a letter; and that the sentiments it expressed, were then entertained by him; but he scorns the idea, that, from hence, he is bound to support "an administration which may oppose all his convictions of proper policy." He declines giving any pledges, as to what will be his future course.

It is undeniable, that Mr. Tyler was elected under the belief by most of those who voted for him, which was induced by his own expressions and declarations, (always, however, made in rather equivocal terms) that there was no essential difference between his political views and those of Mr. Randolph, and most of the prominent politicians of Virginia. Mr. T. was fully sensible of this; the conviction is, then, irresistible, that he deliberately practised a deception upon his friends in the legislature. He ought to have been, therefore, and no doubt was, prepared to meet the storm of indignation which has burst over his head since the disclosure of his double-dealing and hypocrisy.

Georgia and the General Government.—Gov. Troup, with his wonted spirit and promptness, has bidding defiance to the General Government, in relation to the menacing attitude which the latter has assumed towards Georgia, on the subject of the survey of the Indian lands in that state. The Gov. has written a tart letter to the Secretary of War on the subject; and has issued official orders to the civil and military officers of the state in the vicinity of the Indian territory, to protect the surveyors, and oppose force to force, in case of necessity. This appears to be putting the business directly at issue (as the lawyers have it) between the parties. But after all this menace on the one part, and defiance on the other, we suspect the whole will blow off in smoke: In due time the Indians will be removed, and the Georgians will be put in possession of all the lands they leave, fully as soon as they will be prepared to make good use of them. We have not been an admirer of the reckless violence of Gov. Troup, in support of what he no doubt believes are the just but violated rights of Georgia; yet we think it ill becomes the general government to throw out a menace to bayonet the Georgians into her measures; reason and persuasion, are much more potent agents with high-minded freemen, than gunpowder and the bayonet?

SURVEY of ROWAN COUNTY.

At the February session of the County Court of Rowan, held in this town, week before last, the Court ordered a Survey of the County, with a view to aid Mr. MacRae in the publication of a Map of the State. A committee was appointed, clothed with the requisite powers, to enter into a contract with some person qualified to make a minute and thorough survey of all the principal roads, rivers, and creeks, and accurately locate all the prominent objects, such as villages, post-offices, principal stores, mills, bridges, &c. in the county; and an appropriation was made to meet the expenses incident thereto. It is expected the committee will succeed in engaging the services of Mr. Giles Pearson, a young gentleman who was educated at the United States Military Academy at West Point; who is fully competent to execute the survey with correctness, and make a draft of it in a style of elegance, which, after Mr. MacRae shall have taken an engraving from it, will be a useful and important acquisition to the public records of the county.

In the Chatham Museum, New-York, visitors are "weighed, measured and electrified gratis!"

RALEIGH, FEB. 23.
Mr. Stanly's health, we are gratified to state, has improved beyond our expectation when we noticed his situation a few days ago. He has been able, for several days, to converse freely and agreeably with his friends; and it is now hoped he will be well enough to return home in two or three weeks.

We are also happy to learn that Col. Pickett has so far recovered from the effects of his misfortune, that he expects to be able to leave town in a day or two.

[The above is from the Star; since it has been in type, we learn from the Register that Col. Pickett has left Raleigh for home.]

Hard Times.—The last Warrenton paper gives the most doleful picture of the distress among the people in that section of the state. "We daily see people (says that paper) who until now never knew what it was to suffer for the comforts of life, actually begging for Corn, for Meal, or for money to purchase bread. And we have the best reason to know that notwithstanding the number who have left us to seek a more genial clime, bread is, if possible, scarcer than money."

From New Orleans.—The arrival at New York of the ship Russel, in a remarkably short passage from New Orleans, brings down our dates from that city on the 8th inst.

The Steamboat Packet, when about fifty miles above New Orleans, struck a snag and went down in water so deep that only a part of her chimneys could be seen. It was presumed no lives were lost, but the recovery of the cargo is doubtful.

The New Orleans Mercantile Daily Advertiser says—"By a gentleman who arrived here on the 5th from Natchez, we learn that a company of Mexican troops, with some Indians, having advanced from St. Antonio to Nacogdoches, the *Fredericksburg*, at the latter place made so free as to give leg bail, particularly the leaders, for it is said that one or two of their followers had been made prisoners. This flight took place on the 30th ult. and thus has another republic been blotted out from among nations."

We learn that a duel was fought on the 3d of February, at New Orleans, between Mr. Payson of Boston, and Mr. Stockton, of the state of Mississippi, when the latter fell on the first fire, the ball passing through his heart. Mr. Payson had fought a duel a short time previous.

CHARLESTON, FEB. 15.
We are indebted to Captain Mathews, of the Revenue Cutter *Gallatin*, for a correction of the report, (stated in our paper of yesterday,) of Com. Porter's escaping the Spanish Squadron. Previous to the Cutter's sailing from Havana, on the 8th inst. a Mr. Symington arrived there from Key West, at which place he left Com. Porter, and his fleet still at anchor. Com. Porter was off Key West in the frigate *Le Altada*, with a sloop of war and two brigs—but appeared only in the morning, and withdrew at night. Com. Porter however declared, that he had no apprehension of going to sea, whenever he pleased. One of his brigs in going into Key West, fell in with a gun brig belonging to Laborde's squadron, and offered battle, which was declined.

Capt. Mathews also informs that from the 1st January, to the 8th February, there had arrived in the Havana, 130 American vessels, and that there remained in port on the latter date, 95. There had arrived in all, in the year 1826, in Havana, 59 Spanish and 964 foreign vessels—of which latter, 783 were American and 181 from other nations.

The New York Enquirer, states, from unquestionable authority, that a certain high personage, (Mr. Clinton, of course,) will not be brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency.

A paper has been commenced in New York, entitled *The Correspondent*, being an open attack upon the Bible, the authenticity of which is denied, the Christian system blasphemed, and Deism defended! It is the first attempt of the kind ever made in this country. We hope every member of society will frown upon and crush it in its bud.

The extraordinary rapidity with which the succor of England had reached the shores of Portugal, excited general admiration. While they were only hoping to hear of promised aid, British ships and British troops had anchored in the waters of the Tagus. The effect was electrical.

A New-York paper informs us, that it is in contemplation in that city to build another new and dashing theatre, or open house; in which case it is expected the Italian opera will be permanently established, together with the French comedy and genteel English acting. The rage for building theatres, the paper says, has only commenced. Fair theatres already exist in that city.

The house of delegates of the State of Maryland has passed a bill giving to the Colonization Society \$100 dollars annually, to be expended in the transportation of free negroes from that state.

The Automaton Chess Player of Mynheer Maclzel. attracts as much attention at Philadelphia, as in any other of the cities which he has visited; one of the most distinguished Chess Players in the United States, and, it is added, probably in the world, has acknowledged the wonderful skill of the Automaton.

It appears by a report made to the House of Representatives, that 4312 patents have been granted during the preceding year, and that the sum received for the same is \$129,360.

The ladies of several villages in Ontario county, New York, have sent five hundred garments to New York, to be sent to clothe the poor Greek women and children. "Blessed are they who clothe the naked."

In Centreville, Indiana, Pork sells, for cash, at \$1 25 per cwt.

The Markets.

Camden, Feb. 21.—Cotton, 8 to 9; corn, 75 to 80; whiskey, 60; salt, 80 to 87½; flour, 7 to 7½; wheat, \$1 25 to 1 50; peach brandy 65 to 75; apple do. 60 to 65; bacon 10 to 12½; beef 6 to 7.

Fayetteville Feb. 21.—Apple brandy, 45 to 50; Peach do. 60 to 75; Bacon, 7 to 8; Bagging, 20 to 25; Coffee, 19; COTTON, 8 75 to 8 12½; Corn, 70 to 75; flour, 6 to 6 50; Iron, 5 50 to 6 50; Molasses, 35 to 37½; Sugar, 9 to 10; Salt, 85 to 90; Whiskey, 45 to 50. *Observer*.

Cotton.—Sales this morning \$8 to 9 10, according to quality. The quantity coming to market is considerable, and it sells readily.

Journal, 1st ult.

Charleston, Feb. 23.—Cotton, upland, 9½; whiskey, 39 to 41; apple brandy, 37; beeswax, 26 to 28; bacon, 8 to 9; bagging, 24 to 28; salt, Liverpool in bulk 45, Turks Island 60; sugar, brown, 9 to 9½; Coffee, 14 to 16; molasses, 32 to 30; black pepper, 16; corn, 60 to 65; flour 6 to 6 50.

North-Carolina bank notes, 2 to 3 per cent discount; Georgia, do. 1 to 1 ½.

Married.

In the Forks of the Yadkin, by L. R. Rose, Esq. on the 4th ultmo, Mr. Elizan Jenkins to Miss Letitia Maxwell.

DIED.

In Concord, on the 18th ult. Joseph W. infant son of Mr. Thomas V. Canon, aged 3 months 9 days.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 15th ult. Mr. Richard Robinson.

The Charlotte Stage,

HAS commenced running between this place and Camden, S. C. once a week—distance 80 miles. It leaves Charlotte every Wednesday at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrives at Camden on Friday, at 6 o'clock, P. M.; leaves Camden on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and arrives in Charlotte on Monday at 3 o'clock, P. M.

FIRE.—Passage to Camden, \$5, or 6½ cents per mile. For seats, apply at the different Post-Offices.

Persons wishing to travel on this line, may expect to meet with good accommodations, and on cheap terms as any other line in the southern country. There is now a direct stage line from Charleston, S. C. to Knoxville, Tennessee, which passes through this place; and besides stages leave here every week, in different directions, thus affording facilities of communication with every section of the country.

THOMAS BOYD.

Charlotte, Feb. 24, 1827.

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Public Sale of Dry Goods.

THE subscriber will offer, at Public Sale, at Mocksville, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 27th and 28th inst., the entire

Stock of Goods

belonging to the late firm of Randolph & Young, consisting of a very general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crickery, some dry Groceries, and a variety of other articles, well worth the attention of Merchants. A liberal credit will be given: terms made known on the days of sale: sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

R. C. YOUNG, Surv. Partn.

Mocksville, March 3d, 1827.

455

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Waugh & Isbell*, having been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to the concern are respectfully invited to call and settle with *Livingston Isbell*, at Huntville, who has purchased the entire Stock, &c., or with his agent, *James Isbell*, at Germanton: and those having claims against the concern, will be settled with *Livingston Isbell*, according to their several contracts and claims.

W. M. WAUGH.

WILLIAM WAUGH, Jr.

LIVINGSTON ISBELL.

Feb. 22nd, 1827.

6157

The *MERCANTILE BUSINESS* will, in future, be carried on by *Livingston Isbell*, in Huntsville & Germanton; who takes the present opportunity of tendering his grateful thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal encouragement the late firm received; and flatters himself that his uninterrupted exertion, to give general satisfaction, aided by his brother *James Isbell*, at Germanton, will be such as to merit a continuance of their patronage.

NOTICE.

THE firm of *Randolph & Young*, being dissolved by the death of Edward F. Randolph, the subscriber requests all persons having claims against the firm, to make known their demands; and all persons indebted to the firm, are requested to make immediate payment.

R. C. YOUNG, Surv. Partn.

BY AUTHORITY

Laws of the United States, passed at the second session of the Nineteenth Congress.

[TREASURY—No. 3.]

An act concerning the selection of certain lands heretofore granted by compact, to the State of Missouri, for Seminaries of Learning.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, as soon as may be, to cause to be selected, from any of the public lands of the United States in Missouri, the sale of which is authorized by law, and in quantities not less than a section, according to the divisional lines of the public surveys, the several townships of land heretofore secured by compact to the State of Missouri, for the purposes of a seminary or seminaries of learning in that State, and to cause one descriptive list of such selections to be filed with the Governor of Missouri, in the office of the Secretary of that State; and another like list to be filed in the General Land Office of the United States; and the lands so selected shall, immediately thereupon, vest in the State of Missouri, according to, and in satisfaction of, the above mentioned compact with the United States.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

NATH'L MACON,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Approved: 24th Jan. 1827.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[PUBLIC—No. 4.]

An act to allow the citizens of the Territory of Michigan to elect the members of their Legislative Council, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That at the next, and at each succeeding election of members of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan, the qualified electors of the said Territory may, instead of choosing twenty-six, as heretofore directed, elect thirteen fit persons as their Representatives, in the manner, and with the qualifications now, or hereafter to be prescribed by law: which said Representatives, so elected, shall be, and constitute the said Legislative Council. And for the purpose of securing an equal representation, the Governor and Legislative Council of said Territory, are hereby authorized and required to apportion the Representatives, so to be elected as aforesaid, among the several counties or districts, in the said Territory, in proportion, as near as may be, to the whole number of inhabitants in each county or district, exclusive of Indians not taxed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Governor and Legislative Council be, and they are hereby, authorized to provide by law for holding, annually, one or more Courts, by one or more of the Judges of the Supreme Court of said Territory, in each of the counties in that part of the Territory Eastward of the Lake Michigan; and also for the appointment of a Clerk in each county, to act as Clerk to the said Court therein; and further to prescribe the jurisdiction of said Courts, and the powers and duties of the Judge or Judges holding the same.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Michigan have, and may exercise, the right of appointing the Clerk of the said Court, and of removing him at pleasure.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That no member of the Legislative Council shall be eligible to any office created, or the fees of which were regulated by a law or laws passed whilst he was a member, during the period for which he was elected, and for one year thereafter.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all laws, and parts of laws, in so far as the same shall be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed; and further, that Congress have the right, at any time, to alter or repeal this Act.

Approved: 24th Jan. 1827.

[PUBLIC—No. 5.]

An act making appropriations for the payment of the Revolutionary and other Pensions of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-

resentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, respectively appropriated towards the military service of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, and for the objects following, that is to say:

For the pensions to the Revolutionary pen-

sioners of the United States, one million two hundred and sixty thousand one hundred and eighty-five dollars;

For the invalid and half pay pensioners, three hundred and one thousand and fifty-five dol-

lars;

For pensions to the widows and orphans, twelve thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said sums, respectively, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appro-

priated.

Approved: Jan. 29, 1827.

[PUBLIC—No. 6.]

An act to provide for the location of the two townships of Land reserved for a Seminary of Learning in the Territory of Florida, and to complete the location of the grant to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum of Kentucky.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-

representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the township of land reserved in the District of East Florida, by an act of Congress, approved the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, for a Seminary of Learning, shall be located East of the Appalachicola river, and may be located in sections corresponding with any of the legal divisions into which the public lands are authorized to be surveyed, so as not to interfere with private land claims, or the rights of pre-emption; so as not to interfere with pri-

ate claims; and the township located West of the Appalachicola river, as directed in the aforesaid act, so far as it is covered by the claims of those entitled to the right of pre-emption, by the act approved the twenty-second of April one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, shall be located in sections upon any unappropriated lands in said district of country, until the amount taken by said interferences shall be as-

signed and discharged.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Governor and Legislative Council of said Terri-

tory shall have power to take possession of the lands granted for the use of Schools and for a Seminary of Learning, and to lease the same from year to year; and the money arising from the rent of said lands shall be appropriated to the use of Schools and the erection of a Semi-

nary of Learning, in such manner as they may

direct; and they shall have power to pass laws for the preservation of said lands from intrusion and trespass until Florida shall be admitted into the Union as a State.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the incorporated Deaf and Dumb Asylum of Kentucky shall have the power, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, of locating so much of the township of land granted to the said institution, as has been taken by the claims of those who are entitled to the right of pre-emption in the Territory of Florida, under the provisions of the act aforesaid; which shall be located in sections upon any unappropriated and unreserved lands in either of the Territories of Florida or Arkansas; which said tracts, when so located, shall be disposed of by the corporation of said Deaf and Dumb Asylum, agreeably to the provisions of an act passed the fifth of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, entitled "an act for the benefit of the incorporated Deaf and Dumb Asylum of Kentucky."

Approved: Jan. 29, 1827.

[No. 1.]

Resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to apply to the Government of Pennsylvania for jurisdiction over certain lands at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Rep-

representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to request the Government of the State of Pennsylvania to cede to the United States jurisdiction over such lands as are owned by the United States, and improved for public purposes, at the Navy Yard near Phila-

dphia.

Approved: 24th Jan. 1827.

LITERARY.

The Philadelphia Album, and Ladies' Weekly Gazette.

Of which eight quarto pages are published weekly, making an annual volume equal to eight hundred and thirty-two octavo pages, printed on fine paper and embellished with splendid engravings.

Its design is to furnish a Weekly Repository or abstract of the Fine Arts, Botany, History, Travels, Reviews, Moral Essays, Sketches, Tales, Familiar Letters, Poetry, Receipts, &c. &c. with a Weekly Summary of the earliest Foreign and Domestic News. The Album is peculiarly devoted to such subjects as are most interesting and useful to our Fair Countrywomen, embracing a great variety of the elegancies of polite literature, conversation, dress, beauty, manners, &c. & with biographical sketches of those who have been distinguished for their talents, piety, and other eminent virtues.

In addition to its usual variety, early in January will commence the publication of nearly sixty Original Tales, and shortly thereafter, a handsome collection of original essays and poems, all of which have been written in competition for the literary prizes, (*Six Gold Medals, of the value of \$210*) offered by the proprietor of this work.

No pains or expense is spared in making it a beautiful as well as useful and interesting publication, and the unprecedented reception which it has already met with from the public, warrants the printing of a weekly edition of upwards of 3000 copies.

"The Album, (says the Rochester New York Daily Advertiser of Dec. 4th) has been highly commended by the editors of public journals in almost every part of the United States. The following is from the United States Telegraph:

This we unhesitatingly pronounce the cheapest Literary Journal we have ever seen, and we confidently recommend it as worthy of public patronage. It is a specimen of very neat typography; enriched with an interesting variety of prose and poetry, adapted to the amusement and edification of both sexes.

But the work being more particularly designed for the Ladies, we would especially solicit in their behalf their benignant smiles, believing it well worthy their fostering regards. Indeed we are decidedly of opinion that it would conduce to the moral and intellectual interests of every family in the community to possess a journal like this, affording a cheap stock of general reading, well adapted, from the brevity and variety of its articles, to occupy pleasantly and profitably those short intervals of leisure which constitute in the aggregate, such a large amount of the sum of human life.

Washington City, Nov. 30, 1826.

Terms, only \$2 per annum, payable in advance. No subscription received for less than one year, and no unpaid letters taken from the Post Office. Address Thomas C. Clarke, Philadelphia.

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Estate of James Dickey.

THIS subscriber having, at the November term of Rowan county court, 1826, taken out letters of administration on the estate of James Dickey, late of Rowan county, dec'd., gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment; and those having claims against it, will present them, properly vouch'd for, within the time limited by law, otherwise they will be barred a recovery, according to act of assembly in such case made and provided.

W.M. B. WILSON, adm'r.

Nov. 23, 1826.

3mt5

Taken up and Committed

TO Jail, in Concord, N. C. on the 2d April last, a negro man, who says his name is Edward, and states that he belongs to Messrs. Johnson and Hartley, who were taking him to the South, and that he left them at the Catawba river; said boy is about 25 years old, yellow complexion, 5 feet 6 inches high, has a scar above his left eye, and one on the left side of his nose. The owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him.

W.M. O. MAHAN, Jailer.

Concord, Jan'y, 22d, 1827.

3mt6

State of North Carolina, Lincoln county :

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW October term, 1826.

David Blalock vs. Nancy Blalock : petition for divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of

the court, that Nancy Blalock, the defendant, is

not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore

ordered by court, that publication be made

three months in the Western Carolinian, giving

notice to her that she make her personal appear-

ance before the Judge of our Superior

Court, at the next Court to be held for

said county of Lincoln, at the court-house in

Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th

Monday of March next, then and there to an-

swer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it

will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte*,

and adjudged accordingly.

Witness Lawson Henderson, Clerk of said

Court, at Lincolnton, the 4th Monday after the

4th Monday of September, A. D. 1826, and in

the 51st year of our Independence.

LAWSON HENDERSON, Clerk.

Price adv. \$4. 3mt52

Price adv. \$8. 3mt52

A Semi-Weekly Paper, At the Office of the Star and North Carolina Gazette.

protect the residents

of the State.

THE object of the Editors in publishing a semi-weekly paper, must at once arrest the attention of a discerning public. The prosperity of our happy country, and the maintenance, in their original purity, of our civil and religious institutions, are not secondary considerations with any truly republican American citizen. As these are based on the public *will* and regulation by the public *wise*, "that will and that voice to be righteous must be enlightened."

The rapid advancement of this country in every branch of national prosperity—in the increase of her population, the extension of her commerce, the improvement of her system of agriculture, and the cultivation of the arts and sciences, is the source of proud exultation to every American bosom. But the North-Carolinian must go further: the improvement of his own State, her rising importance in the national scale, is a subject of just congratulation, and calls upon her sons to redouble their exertions to advance her prosperity and happiness. The Editors believe that to attain these desirable objects nothing can contribute in a greater degree than the frequent and extensive circulation of a well conducted newspaper; for, although our academies and colleges afford ample means of acquiring a competent knowledge of the first principles of education; yet none will pretend to deny that it is from newspapers alone that information relative to passing events, is to be obtained. As the world grows older, events multiply upon us; and they have already accumulated to such an extent as to render it impracticable to give even a summary of all that is interesting in a weekly paper.

In order, therefore, to facilitate the promulgation of useful knowledge, the Editors have determined, should it meet public approbation, to commence, as early as practicable, the publication of a paper twice a week; and as all the papers in this State, with the exception of one only, are printed but once a week, they calculate, with some degree of certainty, on success.

The advantages to be derived from such a publication will readily be estimated by our enlightened and discerning fellow-citizens. It will be the means of giving earlier intelligence of every important circumstance, foreign and domestic; of presenting a more general view of things at home and things abroad; of enabling us to devote more of our paper to the interests of the farmer; of giving a more detailed and satisfactory account of our legislative and congressional proceedings; and, in short, of publishing a greater variety of matter, thereby affording our columns the advantage of suiting the taste of every class of readers.

The attention of the citizens of the State, and our old friends and patrons particularly, is respectfully invited to this subject. Our project must stand or fall on the extension or withholding of their patronage.

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TERMS.—The semi-weekly Star will be issued as soon as the subscription list will justify it, and be published every Tuesday and Friday, at five dollars per annum.

Advertisements will be inserted on the same terms as in the weekly paper.

There will be no alteration in the weekly paper, except the contemplated enlargement. It will continue, as usual, to be published once a week, at three dollars per annum.

If those of our old subscribers who may prefer the semi-weekly paper, will please to advise us of it as soon as possible.

A. J. LAWRENCE,
THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1827.

New Watches & Jewelry.

HUNTINGTON and WYNNE, having some

time since established a shop in this line

in this place, respectfully inform their friends

and the public, that they have recently received

a new supply of Gold and Silver Patent Lever

W.H.C.H.'s, and plain Silver-Watches.

Also, a supply of Jewelry and Silver-Ware,

All of which they are disposed to sell on as

good terms as they can be purchased elsewhere.

An arrangement has been made with a gentle-

man of Philadelphia, by whom they will have

manufactured JEWELRY. Of every description,